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LETTER FROM A. FENDLER.—Dr. Asa Gray has kindly placed the following letter in our hands which will be of great interest to the readers of the GAZETTE:

NEAR PORT OF SPAIN, ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, Feb. 6th, 1878.

Prof. Asa Gray, M. D.:

MY DEAR SIR:— * * * The Botanic Garden, founded as early as the year 1827, contains some of the grandest and most magnificent specimens of the vegetable kingdom, introduced from all parts of the world, special attention being paid to the introduction and propagation of useful trees and plants. My health, though not on the retrograde, is far from being satisfactory. I have commenced putting the ferns into sets, but the rainy days during the greater part of January interfered very much, and December proved to be the dampest month of the whole season. I have now 111 species of Ferns and 5 of *Lycopodiaceæ*.

On the 20th of November the printer who printed the labels for my plants offered me a house and lot for sale which he owned in the same street that I lived on. Tired of being the tenant of uncomfortable quarters, I bought for $290 the house and lot thus offered me, Nov. 26th, and three days later moved into it. The lot is 46 feet in front by 120 feet deep, but the fences so dilapidated as to require new ones.

The house is 22 by 12 feet, is old, and needs considerable patching and repairing, all of which we (my brother and myself) intend to do with our own hands. A considerable part of it we have already done, the work claiming much of our time, that otherwise might have been devoted to collecting of plants.

To give you an idea of the vegetation which such a small parcel of land can support allow me to subjoin the following list of trees and plants the lot contains besides the house, leaving moreover plenty of vacant space in front of the house for a small flower garden. There are: 1 bread fruit tree; 1 Mango tree, (both very large trees); 2 Orange trees, 20–25 feet high, with plenty of sweet oranges for our own use; 1 Papaw-tree (*Carica Papaya*); 12 coffee trees all in bearing condition. Also, a few stalks of sugar cane; some small orange trees yet to be grafted; quite a number of banana plants of 2 or 3 kinds (some in fruit); Tanias (*Colocasia esculenta*), the eatable tubers of which are held in high estimation; Cassava (*Janipha Manihot*); 1 Star-apple tree (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*); and in one fence corner, not far from the house, a young bamboo bush with shoots 25 feet high, affording a grateful shade through most part of the day; 1 Guava tree; 1 tree-cotton plant (*Gossypium Barbadense*) full with blossoms and young fruit, its woody stem 10 inches in circumference and 10½ feet high. Besides these there are plants of less dimensions such as Ginger, 2 kinds of Ochra, 2 kinds Cayenne pepper; several arborescent pea- and bean-plants. To make this list more complete I have planted two young Cocoa-nut trees, said to begin bearing fruit in their 3d or 4th year, also some cuttings of a superior kind of grape-vine showing some growth already. The first bunch of fruit that we gathered from our banana plants contained 107 bananas of a delicious flavor, a still larger bunch touching nearly the ground will be ripe in a week or two, and others have just come into flowering. It is therefore natural enough that in my present position, having a home of my own, I should and do feel more at ease, more independent, and enjoy a multitude of little pleasures which I did not when living in a shanty-like house half as big as mine, in another man's dirty yard, crowded in on all sides by disagreeable folks, besides paying $4.25 house-rent a month. And

then there is in my present situation some satisfaction in going to the trees and gathering the ripe oranges whenever inclined to do so; and some pleasure also in watching the growth and development of leaves, fruit and flowers of strange tropical plants, all our own. Observing the vigor and rapidity of pushing forth of the banana's huge flower-stalk and the unfolding of its fruit, all so nicely arranged, no man at all mindful of the operations of nature can remain indifferent, cold and unmoved. This enormous activity cannot but gently remind him of a mighty power or powers working simultaneously within millions of cells—not a hap-hazard clash of atom against atom, which would end in inextricable confusion, but a working and weaving in unison, harmoniously and steadily, the crude material into objects of exquisite beauty and regularity; the plan adopted for each species vigorously followed up and adhered to in places thousands of miles apart, subject, however, now and then, to gradual modifications.

My new home is situated so as to bring me a little nearer town, is in a higher and drier locality, at the foot and in front of a prominent hill called "Belmont" on which a century ago the governors of the island loved to dwell in stately mansions, showing now nothing but the low remnants of a few ruined walls. This mountain when cleared of its high trees offers, no doubt, most splendid views on three sides. Towards the west it takes in the town of Port of Spain and its suburbs and a great extent of the Gulf of Paria; towards the north and east it exhibits the northern mountain ranges running out westward into a bold narrow strip, as well as the high promontories of the Venezuelan coast in the dim distance. Of late this once beautiful mountain has been altogether neglected, and suffered to run into a kind of wild bushy park; only on one side there is an open spot bare of trees, forming a kind of glade, and that is opposite to where I live, extending downwards to within ten yards of my front fence. I find this climate much more humid than that of Venezuela, and it takes all of a botanical collector's ingenuity to guard his dried specimens against the detrimental effects of dampness combined with high temperature. Even now in February, while trying to distribute my Ferns into sets, I sometimes have to gather them up in a hurry and lay them aside when a rain comes down without warning. I find that during December and January the night temperatures are considerable lower and the mid-day temperatures higher than during the summer months, descending in January as low as 64 deg. F., and rising as high as 97 deg. F. * * * .—A. FENDLER.

ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN PLANTS IN MISSOURI; BY G. C. BROADHEAD. (Concluded from page 53).—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*, L. Boneset. Has only been found in the eastern part of Missouri, as far west as Sullivan county, but not in southwest Missouri.

Silphium terebinthinaceum, L. This plant abounds on prairies in Fayette, Sangamon, Macon, Christian and Montgomery counties, Illinois; is found in southeast Missouri and rarely in north Missouri; observed in Ralls, in Maries, common in Cole, and found southwardly, but not in Western Missouri.

Coreopis grandiflora, Common in Bates and Vernon, but not found in north Missouri.

Pyrrhopappus grandiflorus, *Nutt.* In Bates, Vernon and eastern Missouri, but not in North or Northwestern Missouri.

Conoclinium cœlestinum, DC. Abounds in southeast Missouri, is also found in Cole and Bates counties and southwardly. Is a very pretty plant.

Vernonia Arkansana, DC., I have found in Jasper county, but not North.

Troximon cuspidatum, Pursh. In Jackson and Cass and probably southwardly.

Apogon humilis, *Ell.* In Cass and Bates.

Boltonia latisquama. I have only found in western and southeast Missouri.

Amphiachyris dracunculoides, DC. Found very abundantly in western border counties of Missouri, chiefly along roadsides.

Grindelia squarrosa, Dunal. I have only found on west line of Vernon, and in Barton and Jasper.

Specularia leptocarpa, Gray. This I have only found on rocky slopes in western counties of Southwest Missouri.

Diospyros Virginiana, L. Not common north but more abundaut southwardly. Not found at all in northwest Missouri.

Bumelia lanuginosa, Pers. From Cole southwest to the northwest corner of Barton, but rare; in Jasper is common. In Cole it is a small rough looking bush, growing only on Magnesian limestone slopes; but on Spring River becomes a tree. It is not found north of Missouri River bluffs.

Ilex ——? A species with bright scarlet berries along the Mississippi to Lincoln county and up the Missouri to Osage river.

Tecoma radicans, Juss. Trumpet creeper. This vine is common in southeast Missouri. Its northern boundary passes from Hannibal south-westwardly via Mexico to Glasgow, thence irregularly by the mouth of Grand River to the southern part of Bates county. Is one of our handsomest vines.

Catalpa bignonioides, Walt. Is a native of southeast Missouri. Its northern limit is St. Francois river, Madison county, although often planted for an ornamental tree further north.

Collinsia violacea, Nutt. Common in the southern part of Bates; is also found further south but not north. It is a very pretty plant.

Pentstemon grandiflorus, Frazer. This beautiful plant has ventured no farther into the State than the northwest part of Atchison county, where I observed it on the side of an almost bare bluff.

Monarda punctata L. Horsemint. This plant abounds on the dry hills of eastern Missouri. An infusion of the leaves is valuable as a sudorific.

Salvia azurea, Lam. Abundant in western Missouri, but not found in the eastern part.

Salvia lanceolata, Willd. Is abundant along roadsides in western Missouri; also found in similar localities in the eastern part of the State.

Salvia lyrata, L., is found in western Missouri.

Phlox acuminata, Pursh. Its northern limit is a short distance on the north side of the Missouri river to Jefferson City, thence to Vernon. It is occasionally found along the streams of southern and eastern Missouri.

Sabbatia angularis, Pursh. Common on dry ridges in Cole county to Vernon and southwardly. It is also found in the eastern counties of northeast Missouri.

Asclepias quadrifolia, Jacq. This plant I have only found in northeast Missouri.

Gentiana quinqueflora, Lam. This pretty Gentian I have only found on damp, shaded hillsides in Adair county.

Gentiana alba, Muhl. Cat. I have only found this in Ralls and Cass.

Gentiana puberula, Michx. This prairie plant is becoming quite rare and is one of our latest fall bloomers.

Solanum rostratum, Dunal. Found in Lafayette, Jackson, Cass and southwardly. Within about ten years has been introduced from the western plains.

Sassafras officinalis, Nees. The common sassafras is very abundant in northeast and southeast Missouri, but is not found in the northwest. Its western boundary passes from Monroe to Saline, thence through the eastern part of Cedar county to the southern part of Jasper. An infusion of the bark is much esteemed for purifying and thinning the blood. It has a pleasant aromatic odor.

Lindera Benzoin, Meisner. Spice bush. This is found along the Missouri as far west as Chariton county, thence southwest to Barton.

Dirca palustris, L. Leatherwood. Found along streams in Madison county. Has also been found on Lost Creek in Warren and near Fulton, Callaway county.

Euphorbia marginata, Pursh. This is found in gardens in western Missouri. It is a native of the western plains.

Phoradendron flavescens, Nutt. Found only in extreme southeast Missouri.

Ulmus alata, Michx. Whahoo elm. This abounds near the Iron mountain growing 40 to 50 feet high; further north it is rare. It is only occasionally found on the Missouri bluffs as far west as Callaway; but does not grow north or west.

Juglans cinerea, L. White walnut or butternut is quite common in eastern and southern Missouri, generally growing on hillsides or rich bottoms. Its northern and western limit is a line from Marion through the western part of Ralls to Mexico, Macon City and Kirksville to the northeast part of Sullivan county; thence to the mouth of Grand River and south-westwardly. Near the mouth of Tabbo creek in Lafayette it is quite abundant, but is neither found west, nor for many miles east.

Carya olicæformis, Nutt. Pecan is found on the Mississippi bottoms as far north as Pike county; on the Missouri it is not so abundant, but is occasionally found as far west as Platte and on Grand River as far as Utica. It is abundant on the Marais des Cygnes and other streams south.

Quercus alba, L. This is not found west of Nodaway River.

Q. imbricaria, Michx. In western Missouri, has not been observed south of Cass county.

Q. bicolor, Willd. Swamp White-Oak. Abundant on rich flat land in eastern and western Missouri, but in the west is not found south of Cass county.

Q. macrocarpa, Michx. A variety is common on hills north of H. & St. Jo. R. R. Further south it is only found on very rich ground or lowlands.

Q. heterophylla, Michx. I have found this oak in Shelby, DeKalb and Sullivan. The tree more nearly resembles *Q. palustris*, DuRoi, to which the leaves bear a resemblance, while others closely resemble those of *Q. imbricaria*, Michx. If a hybrid, it may be of those two. In Sullivan county I found it growing near Black Jack, Black Oak and Laurel Oak.

Fagus ferruginea, Ait. This is said to grow in southeast Missouri. In the northeast portion of Fayette county, Ill., I found two trees only of this species.

Carpinus Americana, Michx. Hornbeam or Water Beech. The northern and western limit extends from Ralls through Pike, Lincoln, Callaway, Boone, Cole and southward.

Betula nigra, L. Red Birch. Its western limit is as follows: through the western part of Harrison via Gentryville to Maysville, thence to Richmond, Ray county, southerly to Warrensburg, Johnson county, to the Marais des Cygnes, Bates county.

Alnus serrulata, Ait. Alder. A line drawn through Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Cole, and Cedar, would leave the Alder on the south.

Pinus mitis, Michx. Yellow pine. Is common in southern Missouri on flint and sandstone ridges, but does not grow north of the Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

Taxodium distichum, Richard. Cypress. Common only in swamps of southeast Missouri.

Juniperus Virginiana, L. Red Cedar. Is very common in most counties south of the Missouri river, but not so common northwardly and rarely found in western Missouri.

Habenaria leucophæa, Nutt., Western orchis, I have found in Jackson county and some other western counties.

Agave Virginica, L. False aloe. This plant I have only obtained from the top of a sandstone hill near Mine La Motte, Madison county.

Yucca angustifolia. Common only on bare "Bluff" hills of Atchison and Holt. Have found it no where else in Missouri. About 3 feet high and quite handsome. Is common further west.

Phragmites communis Trin. A reed 5 to 12 feet high, not common but where growing we find dense thickets. Found in marshy ground in Nodaway, Macon, Lafayette, Saline and Bates. The musk rats use it in the construction of their huts.

Pontederia cordata, L. This I have only found on ponds in Jasper county.

The chief timbered region of Missouri lies east of a line drawn from the northeast to the southwest corner of the State, although there are some large prairies east of this and some extensive tracts of woodland on the west.

[In determining genera and species I am under many obligations for assistance to Dr. Geo. Engelmann of St. Louis.]

HONORARY NAMES IN SCIENTIFIC NOMENCLATURE.—EDITORS GAZETTE.—A few weeks ago an article appeared in a widely circulated California Journal criticising my action in naming a new flower—*Gilia Parryæ*—"to honor a noble lady, who has done eminent service for botany," Mrs. Dr. C. C. Parry, late of California, now returned to Davenport, Iowa

As the criticism was couched in respectful language, and, moreover, as it contains a protest quite often heard, to the use of honorary names in science, I propose to discuss the subject a little and explain the propriety of admitting a few such names to the records of science in accordance with the practice of the masters in each, to the annoyance, it appears, of a few persons, who have evidently not given the subject much thought.

The plea for descriptive names is an old one, and many a scientist has kept strictly to the practice of giving them only, and by this very method has introduced confusion of the worst character into our nomenclature.

Let us look first to the origin of science and of scientific names. "Science is knowledge systematically arranged, so as to be conveniently taught, easily learned and readily applied." Art is this knowledge applied to use Coming down the steps of time, a master-mind arises one after another, seizes the materials at hand, arranges, names, publishes his book and departs, leaving his impress upon the science more or less indelible, according to the strength of his mind or the admiration of his followers. When all the known objects of a particular science or branch of a science are thus collected and compared, no difficulty is found in distinguishing each from each, and very appropriate names are generally given them. As research continues, however, and more genera and species are added, many of the established names are found no longer distinctive, others are vastly more applicable to the new forms, etc.

Again, descriptive names sometimes prove indefinite afterward, because of the accumulation of material, showing that the first name was given to an aberrant form. or variety, totally different from the typical plant or animal.

Still again, the early scientists, working with inferior or no instruments, made continual errors, both of observation and interpretation, hence their names are now mainly inappropriate or misleading. With every re-organization of a science, there comes an attempt to correct these manifold errors, followed in turn by confusion and contest, measured by the amount of re-naming done and the weight of the new authority. We can never hope to have our scientific names crystallized into a nomenclature as permanent as the conglomerate rock until research has revealed every form of plant that grows, and every kind of animal that lives on the earth.

One of the first things we teach our pupils in science is the appropriateness and beauty of scientific names. We expatiate upon them with great pleasure and generally make the theme attractive, but no sooner does our tyro get well into the meshes of a science, than he finds one after another of its nice distinctions failing utterly, and that to follow the literal meanings would often totally mislead. Thus we learn to regard technical names, especially those coming down from the old masters, as distinctive only, not necessarily descriptive. Names denoting locality are often quite as unfortunate as descriptive ones. I could fill the GAZETTE with proofs that descriptive names as often fail in time to distinguish objects, as they continue to distinguish them. The name becomes merely a meaningless term, retained out of reverence for the author or to show the early conception of the object.

Linnæus and Cuvier—worthies held in reverence by every true lover of nature—were the pioneers of modern research, and no better proof of their ability is needed than the statement that they studied and gave scientific names to every plant and animal known at their day, many of which names are retained to the present and, no doubt, a few will be until the end of time; but, as a matter of history, nine-tenths of their names have been quietly dropped or boldly overruled by subsequent scientists

The thing aimed at in nomenclature is *distinctiveness*; the giving of such a name as will forever distinguish the object from every other in creation. In the naming of large families the distinctions become less prominent and certain, while upon the accession of a large number of species, the whole family has again and again to be revised. Each scientist aims as far as possible to give descriptive names, but each learns from his predecessors how meaningless most of them become; so he casts about him for other names that will *stick* he hopes, through time.

And right here comes in one of the most beautiful and touching characteristics of the true scientist—the recognition of the labors and merits of others. Full well he knows the toil and exposure of the explorer, the study and pains-taking of the discoverer; and also how illy both are requited with this world's goods; so he is ever ready to give the poor meed of honor to whom honor is due. With an object before him, the result of severe exploration or research, how naturally that the discoverer's name should be indelibly associated with the new object; and with what love and loyalty he coins it into a technical distinction for the object given by unmeasured toil to science and the world.

Generic names are Latin nouns arbitrarily formed often from some medicinal or other virtue, real or supposed, or some resemblance to other objects, or they are derived from a country, or they are old classic words of no meaning whatever; and lastly they are sometimes coined from the name of a distinguished scientist or patron of science. Specific names are Latin adjectives, singular in number and agreeing in gender with the name of their genus. They are mostly founded upon distinctive characters, resemblances, uses, etc., and quite often are commemorative names. Specific honorary names are of two kinds: possessive and dedicative. If the person honored is the discoverer, his or her name is used in the form of the Latin genitive (or possessive case), as, *Viola Nuttallii*, *Cheilanthes Cooperæ*. If the name is conferred as a recognition of merit, it is used as an adjective ending in *nus*, *na* or *num*; as *Ceanothus Veitchianus*, *Cnicus Mariana*, and *Lilium Bloomerianum*, when the object is said to be *dedicated*.

The number of commemorative names of necessity will always be few compared with descriptive ones, but as every science has a small number it is quite certain that each will always retain a few in accordance with the law of human kindness, which, it is hoped, will always meet return.

What warm heart does not cheerfully acquiesce in the grateful affection of eminent scientists who have dedicated certain small genera of plants or animals to Linnæus, Cuvier, Jussieu, DeCandolle, Levoisier, Maximowicx, Agassiz, Adanson, Audu-

bon, Berlandier, Bentham, Brown, Bigelow, Baykin, Brewer, Canby, Cary, Chapman, Clayton, Chamisso, Clinton, Dahl, Davy, Dana, Descarte, Engelmann, Eaton, Eschscholtz, Douglas, Faraday, Franklin, Fuller, Gay-Lussac Gray, Hooker, Hudson, James, Jefferson, Kuhn, Lamark, Lavater, Le Conte, Lindley, Ludwig, Marsh, Marshall, Menzies, Michaux, Mitchell, Nuttall, Olney, Packard, Pursh, Richardson, Riley, Sprengel, Sullivant, Silliman, Thurber, Torrey, Tournefort, Tyndall, Wood, Watson, Wilson, Willdenow, Whitney, Wright, Parry, Palmer; and our Californians, Bolander, Kellogg, Bloomer, Davidson, Harford, Harkness, and Edwards.

Please permit a few words in regard to my practice of suggesting names and how I commenced it. In September, of 1873, I was informed that a plant had been named for me by Dr. Asa Gray, of Harvard University, at the instance of Prof. Bolander, who had recently been botanizing in Sierra valley with me. I was thus ushered into the large and interesting family of *Astragalus*. I found myself in good company. There was Pursh, Gray, Hooker, Geyer, Coulter, Menzies, Douglas, Horn, Anderson, Morton, Parry, Whitney and Bolander.

But other good people to my knowledge were outside; I at once determined to try to get them within. I traveled extensively, collected largely and noted carefully. With every package of plants sent to Dr. Gray went up petitions of this import: "Should such and such a plant prove new, and it does not name itself by obvious characters (which is always best), please dedicate it to so and so, for the following reasons," etc.

My petitions have often been granted, and with great joy I have celebrated the admission one after another into the family of *Astragalus* alone, Mrs. Pulsifer-Ames, Dr. D. G. Webber, Prof. E. L. Case and Mrs. R. M. Austin; and, did your readers know these parties, I don't think one would protest.

Now, Dr. Gray, the generous soul, who confers all these honors, has been a writer of books for 20 years. He is the leading botanist of America, and stands even with Dr. Hooker, of England, as authority in Europe. He is not only the best authority in botany, but in zoology as well. Almost every page of "Webster's Unabridged" bears his name as authority for scientific terms. In view of these facts, I submit that the deliberate acts of one so eminent and of such universal capacity, are far above criticism, in any particular, by common minds; and I rejoice that his greatness is so admirably illustrated by his goodness. With what charming beauty stands out his generous character portrayed against the dark background of selfish money-getters, city plunderers and corporation despots, so amply filling the picture of every-day life in this naughty world.

I am astonished and almost overwhelmed by the latest kindness of Dr. Gray in conferring upon me the crowning honor of a new genus.

I beg the readers pardon for the personal mention in what follows, but the sentences so finely illustrate the animus of good Dr. Gray and his enthusiastic manner of conferring honors, that I cannot forbear offering them for record in your columns.

During the past winter, while studying natural history at Webber lake (where also I celebrated, with bon-fires for three months, the victory of *Gilia Parryæ*), a certain little plant found the May before, on the Mohave river, along with *Gilia Parryæ* and other new things, attracted frequent examination, and every time left me more and more puzzled to determine where it belonged in our new botany of California. At last I took courage to describe it briefly and send my only remaining specimen to Dr. Gray, to whom I had sent a plant at the time of collecting, but who, for some reason, had omitted to report.

As afterward appeared, at the same time my letter was on its way to Dr. G. asking for a name, a letter from him was on its way to Dr. Parry, at Davenport, Iowa, stating that he had just come upon a misiaid plant "that was received May 16th, 1866, from our

worthy Lemmon," and which "proves to be not a *Coldenia*, as at first supposed, but a neat, new genus," etc. "And now Lemmon's devotion to Mrs. Parry," (alluding to *Gilia Parryæ*,) "is rewarded. I mean to rejoice the coccles of his sensitive heart, and do a just deed by naming this humble but interesting plant, *Lemmonia Californica!* I take the specific name, ' (*Californica*,) he adds, "in order to send Lemmon's name down to posterity along with that of his adopted State, in which the most of his arduous labor for botany has been performed. Please forward this letter to him," he concludes, "with my continued regards and a rousing cheer for *Lemmonia Californica!* Hurrah! Yours, ever, A. GRAY."—J. G LEMMON, *Sierra Valley, Cal.*

FLORA OF NORTH AMERICA, BY ASA GRAY.—This is part of a work that we have all been waiting for and is one that must be in the library of every working botanist. The Flora of North America by Torrey and Gray stopped, thirty-five years ago, at the end of the order *Compositæ*. This part is the first of Volume second, containing *Gamopetalæ* after *Compositæ*. The intention is to conclude the second volume with two more parts, Part II containing *Apetalæ* and *Gymnospermæ*, and Part III, *Monocotyledones* and Vascular Cryptogamia. Then the first volume will be worked over and brought to date. Thus the whole work will consist of two volumes, imperial octavo, of about 1,200 pages each. It is hardly necessary to refer to the style and general arrangement of the volume. The name of its author guarantees to us the most philosophical arrangement along with terse and lucid descriptions It is a fit crowning work for a long life devoted to the earnest study of North American botany. We hope that the demands for this volume will encourage Dr. Gray to prepare for an early publication of the remaining parts. The price is fixed at the very low sum of five dollars. For this sum, the *Curator of Harvard University Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.*, will send a copy by mail, paying the postage, to any post office address within the United States. The retail price at the publishers is six dollars. Let me urge upon all the readers of the GAZETTE who have not already provided themselves with copies, to send at once for this volume, for it marks an era in the history of North American botany and does away with the necessity of a whole library of government reports, special contributions, proceedings of societies, etc., etc.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—We have space merely to acknowledge the receipt of a few of the journals and special publications sent to this office since the last issue.

American Journal of Science and Arts, May and June.

American Naturalist, June.

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, April and May.

The Valley Naturalist, May and June.

Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. II, Part I.

Catalogue of the Phænogamous and Cryptogamous Plants (including Lichens) *of the Dominion of Canada*, John Macoun, Belleville, Ont. Price 35 cents; four for one dollar.

La Belgique Horticole, January, February and March, 1878.

Actes du Congres de Botanique Horticole reuni a Bruxelles, May, 1876. M. Edouard Morren, Secretary.

Field and Forest, March.

Tsuda's Agricultural Monthly, Tokio, Japan, 4 Nos.